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## FORWARD MARCH!

### Additional Evidence that An Aggressive Campaign Has Opened

### FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS HAVE LEFT

#### For the Front—The Financial Extremities of the Bank of Spain will Hasten Operations Against Porto Rico, at Least, for fear the War may be Terminated Before it is Seized—Seventy Thousand Troops to be Thrown into Cuba—The Second Call for Troops.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An additional evidence that the actual forward movement of the army and navy has begun was given in the action of the foreign naval and military observers. They have been enjoining leisurely in Washington for some time, but within the last week all of them have started for Florida. The British naval and military attaches were the first to leave, and now they have been followed by the German, Austrian, Russian, Swedish, Norwegian and Japanese observers. The government of Norway and Sweden has no less than six military and naval experts to observe various branches of the warfare. They include Commanders Andersen, Dahlgren and Gade and Lieutenant Grenhuden, of the navy and Captains Western and Stang, of the army. They left for Tampa last night.

The statement from Madrid in what seemed to be almost semi-official form of the utterances of the financial stringency there, and the plain intimation that the Bank of Spain, and consequently Spain, were nearing the end of their financial resources was regarded at the state department as of more real significance than many of the stories of battles on land and sea that have been coming over the cables for the past few weeks. The effect of this notice may be to hasten the operations against Porto Rico, lest the prize slip from our grasp through a sudden and unexpected termination of the war.

### AN OFFICIAL STATEMENT

As to the Plan of Campaign—Cuba and Porto Rico to be Invaded at Once—Deficient Regiments to be Filled up.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—For the first time since the beginning of hostilities there appears to be something in the nature of an official statement of the plan of campaign of the United States government. This is contained in a letter of Secretary Alger to the speaker of the house transmitting certain recommendations and statements of General Ludlow, which disclosed the purpose of the war department to send 70,000 men to Cuba, 20,000 to start at once and the remainder just as soon as they can be made ready for departure. Then there was an estimate for establishing electrical communication in connection with the army "in Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines," showing for the first time officially an implied intention on the part of the government to land troops in Porto Rico. Of course, all these movements have been anticipated by the press, but nevertheless a strong element of doubt exists, and therefore an official statement of the government's purposes made even in this direct fashion, created a profound sensation here. The three are to go together, Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and pass into the military occupation of the United States troops.

### To Fill up Deficient Regiments.

Inasmuch as the secretary says that the second contingent of troops is to go forward as soon as they can be prepared, a good deal of interest attached to an order that was made to-day at the war department providing for the organization of the 75,000 additional volunteers called for. The order officially established the statement heretofore made in these dispatches that a large proportion of the new men are to be used to fill up the existing regiments of volunteers, which are in most cases deficient in numbers. It is to be presumed from to-day's order that the volunteer regiments collected under the first call will be detained until they are filled up in this fashion, so that the order has some bearing upon the plan of campaign.

The war department received a dispatch to-day from General Brooke, in command of the forces in Chickamauga, setting at rest the reports as to inadequate food and water supply here. When these reports were circulated recently Secretary Alger telegraphed an inquiry to General Brooke, whose reply is as follows: "There is no reason whatever for complaint as to the quality and kind of food furnished the troops in this camp. Some regulars arrived here with food rations only, but defects of this kind are quickly remedied and the vegetable component immediately provided."

The water question is being solved as to quantity, and it has always been good as to quality."

### BATTERED INTO DUST.

A New York Newspaper's Account of the Assault of Schley's Squadron on Santiago Harbor Defenses.

NEW YORK, June 1.—An Evening Journal special from Cape Haytien says: The torpedo boat Porter arrived at Mole St. Nicholas at 1 o'clock this morning, with dispatches for Washington. She left immediately, but before going to sea the following story of the bombardment of Santiago de Cuba, the refuge of Cervera and the Spanish fleet, was obtained by your correspondent at the Mole.

The American squadron, augmented by the torpedo boat Porter, the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul and protected cruiser New Orleans approached the entrance to the harbor of Santiago at about 12:30 p. m., the Iowa leading.

Inside the entrance to the harbor was seen one of the warships of Cervera's fleet, stripped for action. As the American fleet drew near the New Orleans was detached and steamed forward, ahead of the Iowa, Texas and Massachusetts. One of the forts opened fire on her, and she replied, the other two ships directing their fire at the battery on the Punta Gorda; within the harbor, and to westward of the position occupied by the Spanish ship. The latter replied to the fire, and immediately became a target for all the American ships engaged in the battle. She retired behind a protecting headland, and was not seen again during the engagement.

The Iowa, directed by Capt. "Fighting Bob" Evans; the Massachusetts, Capt. F. J. Higginson; the Texas, Capt. J. W. Philip, and the New Orleans, Capt. W. M. Folger, kept up their terrific fire against the Morro, Socapa and Punta Gorda forts for two hours, the projectiles of enormous size, doing tremendous damage to the defenses of the harbor.

The masonry on Morro and Socapa was battered almost into dust, and the forms of Spanish artillerymen and infantry could be plainly seen flying to safety behind the neighboring hills.

The auxiliary cruiser, which joined Schley's fleet just before the battle took place was hit by shells from the forts, and it is thought she was seriously damaged.

After seeking the protection of a jutting headland, the Spanish warships continued to fire projectiles over the fleet, but they had no range, nor any direction to their shots, and the shells fell harmlessly in to the sea.

That the number of killed and wounded on the Spanish side is enormous no one doubts, for time and again the American shells hit the batteries squarely, and amid the flying masonry and dismantled guns the forms of men were described.

The damage done to the American fleet cannot be learned, but it is not thought that any person was killed, if indeed, any one was wounded.

### Assertion and Denial.

NEW YORK, June 1.—A special to the Journal from Key West says that the Spanish troop ship Alfonso XIII., with troops and coal on board, was captured on Monday off Cape Mays by the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul, Captain Sigbee. The St. Paul fired seventeen shots before the troop ship surrendered, and several of them took effect.

KEY WEST, June 1.—The last report from Commodore Schley, dated Saturday night, said nothing about the reported capture of the Spanish auxiliary cruiser Alfonso XIII. by the United States auxiliary cruiser St. Paul or any other vessel. The officers of the St. Paul have heard nothing of the affair.

### A Touching Ceremony.

CHICKAMAUGA, June 1.—General Fred D. Grant to-day took the oath as brigadier general, and the ceremony was one of intense interest. The oath was administered by Judge George A. H. Harris, of Rome, Ga., an ex-Confederate, and the ceremony was witnessed by a large concourse of people, in which were Confederate and Federal soldiers. General Grant expressed great satisfaction

that he should have the privilege of assuming the obligations of his office from so distinguished a Confederate and when the ceremony was over a great shout went up, the first man to shake hands with and congratulate the distinguished officer being Major George L. Gillespie, of this city, who was with General Lee when he surrendered at Appomattox.

### WEST VIRGINIA'S QUOTA.

The Government insists that the Present Regiment in the Field Must be Recrui-ted to its Full Strength—Captain Atkinson's Revised Figure.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., June 1.—Through advices received from the war department by Governor Atkinson it is quite evident that West Virginia will not be permitted to send out a second regiment. The following message was received to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1, 1898. To the Governor of West Virginia, Charleston:

Your message of May 28, replying to message from this office of May 27, is definitely answered by message from this office of May 28, wherein it is explained that the regiment already in the service from your state will be recruited to the maximum under the law requiring about 300 men, by a recruiting party from the regiment, consisting of one officer, one non-commissioned officer and one or two privates, acting under orders from the war department now being prepared for immediate issue. The balance of the quota under the second call from your state is about 500. The question of a new organization, probably of one battalion of four companies, will be taken up in the near future.

(Signed) H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Captain Atkinson called up Senator Elkins by "phone" and laid the matter before him. Young Atkinson showed him that under the first call for 125,000 men we were entitled to 1,753 men, and on the second call for 75,000 men we should be allowed 1,071 men. The gun total from this state on the two calls ought by right to be 2,824 recruits. However, instead of filling up the first regiment to its maximum limit, as they were asked to do by the governor, the war department recruited only 1,026 men, and now they are asking that the deficiency be made up from the second call. But, granting that the state fill up their first regiment, there is still due 1,530 men, which would allow the maximum number in the second regiment and 173 men for the Berkeley Springs battery.

"But," as Captain Atkinson exclaimed to the Intelligencer reporter to-night, "the exigencies of war demand that we stand firmly" by the government, and obey orders, and the state administration will go to work at once to furnish the necessary recruits to complete the first regiment, though we are unable to get the second in the field."

Secretary of State Dawson was called into council, and left to-night for Washington, as the representative of the administration. Before going he made an appointment with Senator Elkins to meet him at 8 o'clock in the morning, and they will call at the war department to lay the claims of the state before General Corbin. The governor will immediately authorize one of the officers, a non-commissioned officer and two privates to return from the first regiment at Chickamauga and muster in 300 troops, according to orders. They will visit the various towns from whence the companies were formed and secure the required number.

There is some speculation as to the person who will be selected major. It has been definitely settled that Howard Atkinson would be senior major in the second regiment, and therefore would command the first battalion, but if Col. Casteel is desirous to lead the hosts, he may be given control, in case the state is not allowed a full regiment.

### DARK OUTLOOK

For the Finances of Spain—The Run on the Bank of Spain Continues—The Government's Resources About Exhausted.

MADRID, June 1.—The attention of the public to-day is absorbed in the condition of the Bank of Spain, which is considered more serious than any reverse of the war, inasmuch as the impossibility of the bank to help the government, means the impossibility to continue the war.

There was a long procession at the bank during the day. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would soon be subjected to a discount.

If the run continues there is danger of the bank's stock of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped, however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver.

The financial outlook of Spain is rather dark. The government has entrusted the Bank of Spain with the negotiations for a loan of 1,000,000 pesetas at 4 per cent, which sum is to be raised as and when required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

### Dewey's Thanks.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The President to-day sent to Congress a message notifying it that the following had been received from Admiral Dewey: "I desire to express to the department, and to request that it be transmitted to the President and to Congress, my most sincere thanks for the great compliment paid to me."

### Gives Bryan a Chance.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Secretary Alger has telegraphed the governor of Nebraska that he will be given the opportunity to furnish an additional full regiment of infantry. This will permit the governor to appoint William J. Bryan as colonel if he so desires.

### Scourged by Scoury.

APIA, Samoa, May 14, via San Francisco, June 1.—The schooner Sophy Sutherland arrived her May 11 from Solomon Islands with the passengers and crew in a horrible condition from fever and scurvy. The Sutherland left San Francisco in 1897 with a party of eleven prospectors and a crew of four to search for gold in the Solomon Islands. At Florida Island fever broke out, and the schooner sailed for Apia for medical aid. Four men were left at Florida Island to prospect. All the rest of the crew except two were ill to move, and when the schooner reached Apia the captain was the only one able to work. For days he worked the vessel alone. To add to the horrors of fever scurvy broke out, and four men died at sea. They were named Kohn, Nicholson, Goldsmith and Dewitt. The survivors are in a hospital here, and will probably recover.

## BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO.

### There Really Seems to Have Been Some "Firing off the Coast"

### BUT THE EXACT RESULT HARD TO ASCERTAIN.

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CAPE HAYTIEN, Hayti, June 1.—The Daily Bulletin, issued by the French cable company here, to-day apparently confirms the news of Spanish origin to the effect that a battle has been fought before Santiago de Cuba. The bulletin is as follows:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 31.—To-day at 2 o'clock the American fleet, composed of fourteen ships, of which one appeared to be the New York, and flew the flag of Rear Admiral Sampson, and a few torpedo boats, opened fire on the forts and on the roadstead with heavy guns. The fire of the Americans appeared to be directed on the roadstead and on the forts of El Morro, Zocapa and Punta Gorda. The cannonade was very brisk up to 3:45. The shells fell in the bay but did not reach as far as the town.

"After 3:45 the cannonade weakened and cannon shots were heard in the offing. The Americans completely ceased firing after 4 o'clock in the afternoon."

At 2 o'clock to-day the American steamer Fanita arrived at Cape Haytien from New York and Port de Paix. She reports that she did not see any warships.

The Fanita came half empty. She brought from New York a cargo of provisions for the navy, which she landed at Matthewtown, Great Inagua, in the Bahamas. Her captain says the rest of her burden is a heavy supply of coal, but there is good reason to suppose that it is something very different from coal.

The vessel is ostensibly seeking a cargo. If possible she will ship here seven roustabouts who speak Spanish. The captain is trying to engage Dominicans and this is probably the chief reason for her coming to a port in this island.

It is expected that the Fanita may slip out before daybreak.

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CAPE HAYTIEN, June 1.—10:15 p. m.—The Spanish government, according to advices received here from Havana, intends to cut the cables which connect that city with Key West if the other Cuban cables are cut by the Americans.

The Havana papers, the same advices say, publish a dispatch from Madrid declaring that the Americans intend to attack Santiago by sea while the insurgents are making an attack by land, and also to land reinforcements at Guantanamo, east of Santiago.

A dispatch from Santiago says: "The American squadron which bombarded Santiago yesterday was composed of fourteen vessels, among which were recognized the Iowa, Brooklyn, Massachusetts, Texas and Amazonas (New Orleans), besides a gunboat and auxiliary cruiser believed to be the Columbia. The five vessels which were recognized opened fire on the batteries at Punta Gorda, El Morro and Zocapa and also on the cruiser Cristobal Colon, which had advanced toward the entrance of the harbor and was visible from the high sea.

"The Americans fired projectiles of thirty-two centimetres and the batteries as well as the Cristobal Colon, kept up an incessant responsive fire. Two shots landed on the after part of the Iowa, causing damage.

"On the Spanish side the damage was insignificant. The American squadron withdrew at 6 o'clock last evening.

"This morning the American squadron reappeared off Santiago, but contented itself with firing two shots which are believed to have been signals agreed upon with the insurgents, who number 2,000 or 3,000, and who are said to have concentrated three or four miles from Santiago. Great events are expected hourly at Santiago. The Spanish authorities have taken extraordinary precautions and have placed in the narrow pass at the entrance of the harbor special contrivances which permit the closing and opening of the port at will."

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The naval officials have been considerably mystified throughout the day by the reports of an engagement off Santiago. At the outset there was complete skepticism and a disposition to treat the reported action as a myth. Gradually as the day advanced the corroborative evidence coming from many quarters, including the official announcements from Havana and Madrid, led the officials to concede that some engagement had taken place, although they did not regard it as a serious one. No bulletins were issued by the department during the day, and at the close of office hours it was stated that no dispatches from Commodore Schley had been received during the day. There is reason to believe, however, that the department received indirect advices through the state department, possibly not bearing out the detailed press dispatches, but sufficient to indicate that an engagement of some kind had occurred at Santiago. The impression obtained during the afternoon that in execution of the general instructions to all United States naval commanders on the Cuban coast to prevent the construction or strengthening of batteries by the Spaniards, Commodore Schley, observing work of this kind going on at Morro Castle, had drawn his fleet up close enough to stop it. It is not believed for an instant that he made any real attempt to enter the harbor, although it is entirely conceivable that while engaged in the task of shelling the shore batteries, finding the Cristobal Colon in range, he could not resist the temptation to try a few shots at her.

MADRID, June 1.—In the senate to-day Count Casa Velencia asked if "news of the American repulse at Santiago de Cuba was official."

The minister of marine, Captain Aunon, replied affirmatively, adding: "The news is a good augury for further victories which the courage and high merit of our sailors give reason to hope for."

The senate then unanimously "noted with satisfaction the brilliant victory of the Spanish fleet."

A cable dispatch has been received from the Spanish admiral at Havana, confirming the Spanish account of the engagement off Santiago de Cuba.

### SCHOONER FOUNDERS

And Only Twenty-seven Out of Sixty-one Passengers Are Saved.

SEATTLE, Wash., June 1.—A special to the Times from Victoria, B. C., says the schooner Lady Jane Grey foundered ninety miles west of Cape Flattery Sunday, May 22. Only twenty-seven out of sixty-one passengers were saved. Following is the list of saved: Crockett, Hanson, Carben, Olsen and Johnson, of the crew; passengers Ingraham, Lessey, Packard, Pennington, Blackwell, Livingston, Richards, Weaver, Brooke, Kelly, Coutrie, Heller, Davenport, Sell, Bianchi, Celra, Wachter, Kingsbury, Roberts, Watson, Wilson, and Johnson. The survivors were brought here by the schooner Favorite. They left for Seattle at 9:00 o'clock on the Kingston.

### ALL DISABILITIES REMOVED.

Debate on the Bill in the House Gives Rise to Some Bitter Statements.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—To-day's session of the house was given to the consideration and passage of a bill to remove all political disabilities incurred by the third section of the fourteenth amendment to the constitution.

The debate gave rise to notable speeches from Mr. Grosvenor, (Rep. Ohio), and Mr. Settle, (Dem. Ky.), upon the obliteration of all sectional feeling and the reality at last of a reunited country. Incidental to the debate several members reviewed the conclusion that a member of Congress could not hold simultaneously a military and civil office. The debate was brought on by a reference to General J. C. Wheeler, now serving as a major general, and until recently a member of the house. The statements that some states were unable to respond to the demands for volunteers called forth incidental explanations, and an alleged interview with Mr. Overstreet, (Rep. Ind.), upon a subject reflecting upon the loyalty of certain states, was condemned by several members, but the discussion was cleared out of order. The passage of the bill considered to-day by the house will affect but few parties, since the general acts passed in President Grant's administration and many special relief bills have removed all disabilities, with the exception of those in a few hundred cases.

### HAWAIIAN ANNEXATION.

An Understanding Reached—Will be Considered Next Week.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—An understanding was reached to-day whereby the Hawaiian resolution will be considered in the house next week. They are to be taken up under a special rule that will be reported as soon as the revenue bill has passed the senate or has reached a point where the passing of the resolution of annexation in the house cannot possibly delay the disposal of the revenue measure.

The understanding was arrived at after persistent endeavor upon the part of annexationists, the speaker who has led so far in preventing consideration, being convinced that a large majority of the Republican representatives favored action upon annexation before adjournment.

This fact, the desire of the President and the wish of the majority of Republican senators, making a party demand, resulted in an agreement that the house should be given an opportunity to pass the resolution.

There will be no caucus of Republicans. A request for a call has been several days with Representative Grosvenor, chairman of the Republican party organization in the house, but when seen to-night he said: "You can say for me and can quote me, that there will be no caucus called, and no necessity for one."

### JOHN F. McDERMOTT ILL

And not Expected to Survive—Old Citizen of Wheeling.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. WASHINGTON, June 1.—Mr. John F. McDermott, formerly one of the proprietors of the Intelligencer, previous to 1866, but at present a resident of this city at No. 103 Maryland Avenue, Northeast, is dangerously ill. Mr. McDermott has been in failing health for several years, but lately he grew much worse, and at present there is little hope of his recovery.

### West Virginia Notes.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—Will W. Monroe, of Parkersburg, has reconsidered his declination of a commission as lieutenant in one of the immune companies to be raised in West Virginia. He has notified Senator Elkins to that effect, and his name is on the list for appointment.

The nomination of Captain J. W. Matlick for postmaster at Keyser was sent to the senate by the President to-day.

### PENNSYLVANIA POLITICS

Col. Stone Still a Favorite for First Place on the Ticket.

HARRISBURG, Pa., June 1.—The contest for first place on the state Republican ticket is as warm as the weather. Col. William A. Stone, of Allegheny, with Charles W. Stone, of Warren, a close second, John Wannamaker, of Philadelphia, is making a strong fight, and will poll a large vote.

There has been little or no contest for the other places on the ticket. Gen. J. P. S. Gobin, of Lebanon, will be nominated for lieutenant governor, Gen. James W. Latta, of Philadelphia, for secretary of internal affairs; Galusha A. Grow, of Susquehanna, and Samuel A. Davenport, of Erie, for congressmen-at-large, and Judge William Porter, of Philadelphia, for superior court judge. The last three aspirants have the field all to themselves, and will be nominated by acclamation.

Mr. Wannamaker is well pleased with the progress he has made since he came to Harrisburg yesterday. His headquarters have been crowded all day, with representative business and professional men from every section of the state. Few of them have votes in the convention, but Mr. Wannamaker's managers say their presence shows the widespread interest in his cause, and the effect of his campaign against the party organization. They are to-night claiming 110 votes for Wannamaker on the first ballot.

### "Good Night, Sweet Prince!"

NEW YORK, June 1.—Thomas W. Keene, the tragedian, who on Saturday underwent an operation for appendicitis, died at the hospital early to-night. Mrs. Keene and the actor's brother and sister, William Eagleson and Margaret Eagleson, were at the bedside. Mr. Keene, whose right name was Thomas R. Eagleson, resided at Four Corners, S. L., where he owned a pretty homestead. Mr. Keene was fifty-eight years old and leaves a widow, son and daughter, the latter being the wife of Edward Arden, an actor at present in Paris.

### Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, light local showers; easterly winds. For Western Pennsylvania, partly cloudy weather, preceded by light local showers Thursday morning; fresh southeast to southwesterly winds. For Ohio, partly cloudy weather, preceded by light showers on the lake; fresh east to southeast winds.

### Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Schieffelin, draftsman, corner Market and Fourth streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. .... 68 3 p. m. .... 83 12 m. .... 65 7 p. m. .... 83 12 m. .... 64 Weather—Clear.

## THE BOASTING OF SPANIARDS.

### What Admiral Cervera Would Have Done "If" He Had Been There.

### A "RECUPERATIVE" HAVANA PROCLAMATION

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HAVANA, June 1, 7 p. m.—[From a Spanish Correspondent.]—Admiral Cervera, it is reported here, was not at Santiago de Cuba yesterday during the bombardment by the American squadron. Had he been there the Spanish warships would have entered the combat against the Americans confident of a victorious outcome.

The Spanish troops have been ordered to make an energetic, a slight or no resistance, according to circumstances, with a view of facilitating the landing of American forces so that the latter may go into the interior of the country, where the Spanish are convinced they will be able to defeat them.

The Spanish army and navy are anxious to measure arms with the Americans and desirous that a propitious occasion may soon present itself, trusting for the result to the courage of the Spanish soldiers and sailors, to their better organization and to the greater skill of their commanding officers.